

XL. R. 3

An Exact

SURVEY
OF THE
Grand Affairs
OF
FRANCE,

In their particular
Conduct and Management,
Since the

CONCLUSION

Of the Peace at

NIMEGUEN:

As they relate to that and
other Kingdoms.

Written lately in *French*, by a Person of
Quality made *English*.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *William Whitwood*, next door to
the *Bible*, in *Duck-Lane*. 1689.

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the office in Lombard-street, 1689.

The Preface

THE
PREFACE
TO THE
Reader.

I Can't well tell of all
Mankind, how I come
to be giving to the Public
what I now present them with;
was neither by my Birth, nor
Profession, cut out for an Au-
thor, and without vanity
A 2 could

The Preface.

could much better draw up a Regiment, than write a Book: Have made one however before I was aware, heard by some Friends of mine to discourse pertinently enough, or as they thought I did, of the present conjuncture of Affairs, engag'd me insensibly to couch it them in a Memoire to the End, as I suppose, they not all speaking so good French, as I perhaps might do, not having been the time I was in the Country, should by the means be better understood

The Preface.

understood by that Nation, as they happen'd to have converse together. But as 'tis observable plurality of words steals from a Mans Mouth when Tongue is once upon the Wheel, fluency of Ink too is generally occasion'd, when once People take their Pen in hand: The remembrance of one thing brings another into Mind, and when one thinks to be drawing to conclusion, wonders to see we again are to begin afresh.

The Preface.

A Book then 'tis I have writ, as I told you, when I thought nothing less, and more, have let the Book appear in Print; vast Field I had for subject, and could still have had something yet to say, would I say all I knew: But I conceiv'd this sufficiently enough to let the designs of a Crown be understood, whose Ambition reaches at more than it can grasp: Now as I make no manner of Question, Ocean of Faults will be found in this small Tract,

The Preface.

*In Tract, I beg the Reader will
forgive, considering as I have
all my days profess't Arms,
I may be better at my Sword
than Pen.*

THE

The Preface.

Tract, I beg the Reader will
forgive, considering as I have
all my days profess'd Arms,
may be better at my Sword
than Pen.

THE

(1)

THE
CONDUCT
OF
FRANCE

Since the Peace of
NIMEGUEN.

THere is not anytho but little verſt
in Publick affairs ignorant,
what 'twas ſome years ſince
induced *France* to make a Peace; She
then ſaw the better Part of *Germany*
United againſt Her, and *Spain* with
Holland agreed to the ſame purpoſe,
And though till then their Arms had all
along met with favourable Succeſs, be-
ing

ing more then they could promise the continuance of, was glad to prevent with caution those Possible misfortunes, which might have happened in case once their Good Fortune should begin to leave them: But what most powerfully obliged to the taking of those measures, was, finding her self loudly threaten'd from *England*, whose Weighty Arms in Conjunction with so many others, were capable of Sinking Her to as low a Pitch, as She then seem'd Flourishing in a topping Condition.

It had been Remonstrated by more then one hand to the Kingdom of *England*, that of all Things they should lay hold of the Fair Occasion to invade *France*, where they had formerly been the Masters of many Fair and Rich Provinces, that whilst *France* had her Forces imploy'd without, and her hands full abroad, those of *England* would meet with no resistance, means not only to an accession of Dominion, but also of Glory.

These

These Considerations, or the Jealousies rather that people had of the Growing Greatness of the *French*, sway'd with them to resolve to do something more, then the bent of some Private Interests had a mind they should: There being then a good understanding between the Court of *France*, and that of *England*, a Rupture of this Kind went much against the hair: The French no sooner sensible how far those reasons I now touch't upon were prevailing, presently satisfied *England* they not only were ready to lay down their arms, but even to submit to Terms. Store of good Guineys cleverly bestowed in the right place, and amongst those most violent for a War with *France*, rebated immediately the passion, and rendred their propositions for a Peace the most reasonable imaginable; upon the point of declaring, *England* was now become a Solicitous Mediator of an accommodation. Proposals were accordingly made on either side, and whilst each insisted upon the matter of their right, which

was long in debate without Redressing of the mischief in matter of Fact *France*, whose Aim it was to take *Holland* off from her other Allies, handsomely in the mean while insinuated by her Agents thither express sent amongst the Common Sort of People, How their State was not to be Retriev'd in Nature, but by the means of a Peace, that their only Shoulders had hitherto born the burthen of the War, and must expect to bear on so long as War continued: That trade never flourish'd in a time of desolation and misery, and since in Trading their chiefest welfare as that of their State it self did absolutely consist in, the regaining of their Peace again, which had made that State once so flourishing, ought now to be the scope of their utmost endeavours.

The strength of these reasons carry'd a poison not to every Eye perceivable for though a truth it was the United Provinces did really stand in need of a Peace, they should however have had regard to the proper Interest of their
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 respective Allys, who for their only
 preservation had engaged in the War.
 But as reflections of that kind went not
 with the Grain of the People, who
 long'd for nothing so much as the re-
 turn of their dear Trade, they made no
 impression. They were besides ex-
 tremely harraßt now, and weary of
 War, for as the *French* had right
 enough observed to them, that State
 of theirs was forc'd to pay a good part
 of the Emperor's, *Brandenburg's*, and
 other of their Allys Forces, which oc-
 casioned of necessity an Augmentation of
 Subsidies, & Subsidies so extraordinary
 heavy that the whole thing it was rais'd
 out of, did not answer: And indeed a
 Man of Four hundred Pound a Year Rent
 was obliged to pay the *State* Five hun-
 dred, and to see himself undone, and
 mouldred to nothing, without the pos-
 sibility of a remedy: Every Body then
 sensible of their particular inconveni-
 encies, thought of nothing but present
 redress, without the least concerning for
 what might be hereafter: Of the whole

Body of that Common-wealth, none but his Highness the Prince of *Orange* truly penetrated the consequences of the Peace, which in that present face of things must of necessity to all the Allies in general prove very disadvantageous; since without lending hand to deceive our selves, we could not flatter with the hopes of Restitution from *France*, high, and haughty, in the glories of her Conquests; and common sense might tell us, we first ought to have obliged it to one by force of Arms, before so much as the proposal of any thing like it could be proper. Now to leave *France* in the actual possession of so many important places, bordering upon *Germany* and *Flanders* so close, and so many Baits to its usual Ambition, was properly by leaving him one foot in the Country, to give him the opportunity of placing the other, as they saw occasion; 'twas a thing not unnotic'd the great difficulty occur'd in the uniting of the *German* Princes, which neither more nor less, but just like an Engin

of

of many Springs, was brought into motion; but with all the pains and trouble in the World: It was rational then Enough to fear, if once suffered to knock off, they were not when one would have them to be got together again; the Prince of *Orange* had represented all this at large in the Assembly of the *States General*, where some he never mist of, opposing his Opinion, 'twas flatly told him there, the Charge of the War was not a thing supportable, the excess of which had quite already drain'd their Bank, and reduced the People to the last degrees of Indigence; that a respite of necessity must be given, or resolve in a very little to see the utter ruine of the Nation: That Prince would have reply'd the respite not at all like to last, and *France* seeking but to sever them from their Allys, having, once wrought their Ends, would again be playing over her Old Pranks within a Year or two: But Burgimaster *Ostee*, of *Amsterdam*, stopt his Mouth, in telling the Provinces were

indeed consenting with all their Hearts to the carrying on the War, if his Highness could but hit the way of doing it without Mony, that the Province of *Holland* would give not a Stiver more towards it, or at least the City of *Amsterdam* would not, as whose Representative he was commission'd to speak : Now you must know all the Subsidies whatever, rais'd upon the Seven Provinces, that of *Holland* furnishes almost the half, and of that half more then the two Fifts are paid by the City of *Amsterdam*. That in the *Quota* of Subsidies if the Province of *Holland* be reckon'd to pay Fifteen Millions, of that Fifteen, Seven is near pay'd by that City.

After *Ostee*'s having thus declar'd himself there was no likelihood of thinking to continue the War any longer, chiefly for that the rest of the Provinces conform'd for the most part in Opinion much with that of *Holland*, was easily observable, and that though they yet had not explain'd themselves so fully upon the

the point as *Holland* had, their great in-
 clination to Peace was like their's appa-
 rently obvious. As the Emperor tho-
 roughly understood at bottom, the
French intentions drove of a long time
 at Universal Monarchy, at hearing
 what had past in *Holland* was much
 concern'd at the News: Yet to divert
 if possible those Provinces from the re-
 solutions they had taken, had it told
 them, he required no more of them
 the Subsidies they us'd to pay him, of-
 fering to return them again upon the
 like occasion the same assistance: The
Hollanders thank't the Emperor for his
 good will, but could not be induced
 for that to continue the War, adding
 that seeing his Imperial Majesty as
 well as the rest of the Allies produced
 every day some fresh Obstacles or other
 to the Peace then in Treaty at *Nimeguen*,
 warn'd him, that if he did not think
 good to conclude the Peace, and that
 very suddenly, they should be oblig'd to
 do it without him; what made the
Dutch so pressing was, that as *France*
 laid

laid the conditions of the Treaty very disadvantageous to the rest of the Allies, as advantageous and beneficial were the Terms she made for *Holland*, for *Mastricht* they offer'd to restore, the only remaining place of all their Conquests upon that State since the first of the War, so that though once reduced within an Inch of their Destruction entire, they were now in prospect of a re-establishment by Vertue of the Peace to the same it ever had in times of its greatest Prosperity : Something too there was over and above that carest their Courage in the proposed Treaty, as they saw the King of *France* made it his business to distinguish them from the other Allies, they thence imagin'd they should retrieve their lost reputation amongst other Nations, who formerly held their Forces in such good Opinion, and should yet think very well of them, seeing they were able to make their party good, and to defend themselves against a prevailing Power so very formidable : To say the Truth 'tis wonderfully

herfully strange, and worthy without
 doubt of the admiration of Posterity
 for ever, that a little Nook of Land, as
 one may say, and Handful of People, has
 not been only able to withstand such
 mighty Armies, but likewise in condi-
 tion to afford succour to her Neigh-
 bours. 'Twill be subject of surprize
 enough to them who shall succeed us,
 to read in History, that *Hollanders*, *Spa-
 niards* irreconcilable Enemies, should
 be the People who have sav'd the Pro-
 vinces to the King of *Spain*, nor the
Spaniards heretofore so inveterate a-
 gainst the *Hollanders*, to find no where
 more firm support, nor a more ready
 assistance, then that they receiv'd at
 hands of their most Ancient Enemies:
 That by a fetch of Fortune so very
 strange, the *Spaniards* must have been
 ruin'd had those of *Holland* never revolt-
 ed from the *Spanish* subjection, & should
 here come to find their safety, where
 they ever reckon'd on as their certain
 Destruction: One may well enough
 say the *Hollanders* have twice escap'd

a scowring, by their freeing of themselves from the Tyranny of the *Spaniards*, for had they still continued under that Dominion, the whole Seventeen Provinces had equally been lost. And indeed there needs no stress of Politicks to discover the safety, and well being, of the United Provinces, is meerly to be own'd to the prudent conduct of those who were at Helm as a peculiar reward in store from Heaven, for what their Fore-Fathers had endured for their Religion's sake :

But to resume my Discourse, the *Hollanders* suffering themselves to be thus over-reach't by all those glossy appearances, signed cheerfully to the Peace apart, seeing their Allys remain'd obstinate in pursuing of the War, contrary to their Opinion ; I shall neither say in doing so they did well or ill, one may judge enough of it by what since has happen'd : The Emperor, however and *Spaniard*, finding their strongest recourse had thus abandon'd them, accepted of the Peace on their

their side too, and in like manner abandon'd the Duke of *Brandenburg*, who could not be brought to admit of Conditions offer'd him so very prejudicial. *France* then direct'd her Arms that way, and as that Elector was not of himself to resist alone, did what seem'd good in her Eyes in Treaty with that Prince, with this comfort at the least, what he was forc't to by *France*, was with his Sword in his Hand, and that his last action did not derogate from a Thousand others, wherein he had during the War so worthily behav'd himself: The Peace being then so happily finish'd to the content of *France*, as it rather had suspended then relinquisht its design of Universal Monarchy, began now to manage those Princes she saw divided, where there was ground to hope she might do it to effect, The Duke of *Brandenburg* could not be well more discontented with the Emperor, then he then was, obliged to restore back all he had made Conquest of, without the least shew of the Imperial assistance,

France

France therefore proposes an Alliance with him, with high Promises of a more Honorable Faith than he had yet found with any of the other; at the same time the *French* Money was not wanting in its Benevolencies to that Court for the acquiring of some confiding Person proper for the backing their design, and soothed was that Elector with the assurance of a prop from such a Crown as shak't besides those of all its Neighbours, great things were offer'd him and to say in a word his resolutions in the Matter stagger'd by Thousand of advantageous tempting proffers. He did object though against the project of that Alliance his Disputes with *Swede* at that time siding with the Interest of *France*, & as those Disputes have often produc't but ill effects, 'tis not forreign to our purpose for the Readers better instruction, to discourse it in a word or two.

A certain Marquis of *Brandenburg*, made in former time some agreement with the Duke of *Pomerania* by which they settled their

Dominions respectively upon one another, and to their Children after them of both Parties in case any who succeeded of either should happen to decease without Issue of his Body : The Entail taking place, and the Duke of *Pomerania* dying without Issue some Two hundred years ago, or thereabouts, the Marquis of *Brandenburg* by Virtue of the said Settlement succeeded to the Duchy of *Pomerania* remaining the peaceable Possessor thereof till the Great *Gustavus* took it from him by force of Arms. *Gustavus* or his Successors were confirmed in their possession of that Country by the Treaty of *Munster*, but as the Marquis thereunto consented but with regret and perforce, a secret certain inckling of having it again has remain'd, which so often as the occasion presents him 'tis not to be doubted but he makes it his endeavor. When *France* then understood what 'twas stuck with the Duke of *Brandenburg*, and hinder'd his engaging in her Interests in favour of *him* she resolv'd to make

make a Sacrifice of *Swede*, but previous to it, made first sure of the King of *Denmark* for that Crown, then in conjunction with *Brandenburg*, found her self by the projection of that Confederacy of Strength enough in the North not to fear what the rest of its Princes might be undertaking in opposition to the *French* designs: The King of *Denmark* who had a sample himself like other of the Puissant force of *France* in the late War, rejected not the Alliance; but *Brandenburg* had before opposed the interferences too of his Interest with that of *Swede*, let *France* understand it only declin'd Proposals upon that account: *France* was otherwise not over satisfied with *Swede*, for its hovering as one may call it so long about the Matter before it could finally declare it self in the late War, that after its declaring, had acted nothing answerable to that high Reputation the great *Gustavus* had gain'd his Nation by the great things he had done, than far from managing as formerly the

people seem'd to have no great regard upon several occasions.

The first token she gave of this was the pretensions she made appearing to Homage claim'd for the Duchy of *Deux-ponts* of which she was got seized in the War time, even in the life of its late Duke, upon pretext keeping it for the King of *Sweden*, who was then the presumptive heir, but in effect to keep it for themselves, and to make their own uses of for the Promotion of their Designs: and since it here falls out to treat of Fealty and Homage that Crown has claim to from so many Sovereigns, 'twill not be improper to repeat upon what bottom that *Chimera* is founded, & which at this very time is a coercive cause why the quiet of all Europe is so unhappily disturbed.

At *Metz* there is a Sovereign sort of Court of Judicature, and a Solicitor General belonging to it, who having had commands from the King of *France* to keep in an exact Memoir of all that ever

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was

was within the jurisdiction, limits, precinct of that Parliament, and to mit up the same to Court, he presents his Paper with several Villages which never had been belonging, withal with their remarks upon them how they had been formerly separated how they had acknowledged the jurisdiction of other Neighbouring Princes who had been very well satisfied to surp that Power. The Instrument drawn with Argument enough, though it might want a foundation, not want for colour and pretext ; State Ministers relishing the Draught Mr. Solicitor General is forthwith sent for to Court, to help clear some Scruples, which yet remain'd upon the Mind, the Solicitor come not to maintain'd what he had before sent but pleasing of himself with the officious part of useful Man deposes he found some old Records by which it was to be made out that the Dutchy of Deux-ponts had ever held of the Bishoprick, and that many more considera-

lands by the connivance, and contrivance of the several Bishops with their own private Relations had been alienated and dismember'd, for that those Bishops being but Tenants for life, were well enough content in Estates of this acquisition to accommodate their respective Families with the conveniences of Church-Lands. The *French* Ministers favour'd well the Opinion of Mr. Solicitor, and order'd him diligently to inspect all publick Registers, for what might there be found of New, and thereof to forthwith make an Abstract with Care, to be afterwards made of in time & place. But to avoid a partiality which all should do, who undertake a publick Information; something more was of what Mr. Solicitor did allege for many of the Good Bishops oblige their Kindred, had truly let them have some Lands within their particular Donation, but in exchange had received other Lands back again in return; so that those Lands in Justice ought to be restored again which had

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been

been given to the Bishops, or to wh
 had been alienated and granted by t
 Bishops to make no pretence. But
 the thred of my Discourse, the So
 citor General was no sooner return
 home again to *Metz*, but fell a sea
 ching not only all the public Register
 but too of all the old Archives
 Churches and Abbeys he could lay
 Hand on, and as he was provided wi
 Commission from above Express, swe
 them all away without the act of a
 Witness or making of the least Invent
 ry in the point, which he ought not
 have done, that every Body that w
 might have the better understood wh
 properly pertain'd to them, and th
 the Jealousie since conceived of the gre
 Antiquity of those Parchments, (n
 so very Old as made believe) might
 have been remov'd; so be it Mr. *Sol*
citor was observ'd long closeted clo
 up about fixing his *Memoirs*, whic
 having fram'd as he pleas'd himself
 turns again to Court swell'd with th
 presumption of an Eminent Service, n
 doub

dubting what he brought could be
 received : Now the Contents of those
Memoirs are the pretensions which we
 have since seen break out, and at this
 they make such a rattle all *Europe* over.
 The Marquis of *Louvois* State-Secre-
 tary at Wars, who has a very great In-
 terest in that Kingdom, whom Mr. Solici-
 tor presented his Memoirs to, could not
 fight of them forbear laughing, for
 'twas his Business more then
 any Bodies to disturb the Peace which
 he had not to that account time of War
 might do, perceiving little in them that
 could hold Water, was not so willing to
 expose his Master upon a light occasion,
 so when he had mind to be making
 War, wanted not variety of specious
 texts : He would needs know tho
 the Solicitor whence he had fisht all
 these Discoveries ; Mr. Solicitor Gene-
 ral seeing him so hard of belief draws
 out of his Pocket another Schedule
 which contain'd the Dates of all the
 true and false deeds from out of which
 he had collected the Instrument he be-

fore had given in ; as Mr. Solicitor proposed to himself the making of a great fortune from the success of the Affair he so closely ply'd Mr. *De Louvois* with the Scheme of so many useful things that at last prevail'd with the Minister to promise, when at better leisure, the full perusal of his Memoir, and thereon to return his Answer.

The Answer to Mr. Solicitor proved more in his Favour then off hand the first Reception had given him reason to expect : Mr. *De Louvois* directs him to pursue his undertaking, and after the Institution of a judicial Court for the Examining of such pretensions which the King of *France* might have to several Territories and Principalities Mr. Solicitor for his pains was nominated of that Court Judge in chief, which is no more than setting the concerned party in the Cause upon the Bench.

I know not if I have expatiated a little too far upon the subject, but I thought it an incumbent upon me to report here the Original causes of the

series which afflict us, and ready
of w to involve so many States in trou-
the and confusion.

We revert then to where we left,
fessich as I take it was, the King of
thance not caring greatly for his Swe-
less Alliance, Summons that Crown
and do him Fealty and Homage for the
kedome of *Deux-ponts*: The King
ov *Swede* being a young Prince, brave,
thd inferior to none in Resolution and
n courage, thought the Chimerical pre-
mition very strange, but not willing to
td out with *France* upon a frivolous
tatter, his Ambassador had Instructi-
nies to shew that King the injustice done
o fm. That the Dukedom of *Deux-*
ieats had ever been a Sovereign State,
md that they who had it acknowledg'd
ialty and Homage for it to no Man
rning, except they meant for a Fealty
d Homage, the usual investures they
d ere obliged to take at the hands of the
t nperor.

These Reasons the Court of *France* ap-
thov'd not of, proceeding on still in her

M unjust

unjust demands of a Homage, and after a can^{as} past of *pro* and *con* between the Ambassadors and Ministers, the ne Court of Justice pronounces roundly decree of Re-union, and thing Dutchy to be annex't to the Crown of *France*, unless within such a set time the King of *Swede* acknowledged the same his Fealty and Homage, Now that the World might see it was not from any covet of our Neighbour's goods that Decree of *Metz* was offer'd, the King freely offer'd the Investure of the Dukedom to the Duke *Adolphus* Under to the King of *Swede* in case the King his Nephew conform'd not to the T^{er}min^{er} of the Decree which to be sure he was not like to do.

Whilst Duke *Adolphus* halted between the hopes of getting that Dukedom and fear of disobliging the King his Nephew the King of *France* sends in the interim the Prince *Palatine* of *Bavaria*, a Prince of the *Palatine* Family, to keep that Dutchy in the Name of Duke *Alfonfus* his near Kinsman, prom

misin

arising in case that Duke accepted of it
 went upon the conditions proposed him,
 and he himself should be then immediately
 disinvested ; the Prince of *Birkenfield* ha-
 ving return'd his thanks for the Kings
 goodness will towards him , and having
 sworn him Fealty and Homage for the
 Dukedom in name of Duke *Alphon-*
so, he repair'd accordingly to the Ex-
 ecution of his Commission, I shall be si-
 lent here in reflecting upon the Extra-
 vagancys of this way of proceeding. A
 Reader does not so much care to have
 the point decided to his hand, 'tis limi-
 ted to King his Fancy, and by reasoning first
 upon the subject, but giving Laws to
 govern his Faith in what he should believe:
 And indeed 'tis as much as is requisite
 for the Relator to tell of things as they
 are, and for the Reader to
 judge as he thinks good: But to close
 this small digression not unseasonable to
 the profession of Writers, the King of
Spain had no sooner heard what had
 been transacted in *France*, but upon it
 immediately deserted the Alliance he
 had

had embrac't during the late Wars at
 the hazard of his whole Country, and
 peril of his Life, having expos'd him-
 self the first Man in Person, in Three
 or Four several Battels for the sake and
 interest of that Crown, expecting ano-
 ther kind of usage for his pains from
France then that he met with : *Den-*
mark and *Brandenburg* no sooner well
 assur'd what side the King of *Swede*
 would take, but both strike up with
France, which had engaged to furnish
 the King of *Denmark* both with Ships
 and Men for the recovery not only of
 some Provinces which the Father of this
 King of *Swede* had taken from the *Dane*,
 but likewise for that of *Lubeck*, upon
 which City by vertue of some imagina-
 ry Titles *Denmark* of long hand had
 great Designs : *Brandenburg* did pro-
 mise to himself too a beneficial Alliance;
 insomuch as these Three Potentates
 united but to the breeding a distur-
 bance in the Northern Peace : *France*
 having thus made sure of these two lea-
 ning Staffs, by Vertue of the like De-
 crees

s atrees I now mention'd, proceeds in the
 and same way against other Sovereign
 im. Princes, requiring of them the submissi-
 nre of Fealty and Homage: Many who saw
 and themselves not in condition to resist
 no acquiesc'd in all they would demand,
 om others shew'd themselves more stub-
 en-born, but smarted for their standing
 vell out by the Quartering, and Garisoning
 ede their Country, forc't by fowl means,
 ith to do what by fair they had refused.
 ish But here I must give account what
 ips happen'd to the *Rinegrave*, his Autho-
 of rity in the Country being great, and
 his his example of influence to others,
 ne, *France* let him understand he had to
 on comply immediately without a boggle,
 na- and that after they would replace him
 ad again in all his Rights & Priviledges: The
 o- *Rinegrave* not suspecting the honorable
 ce; Word of so august a Crown was over-
 es joy'd to be so advantageously distin-
 r- guisht among so many unfortunate suf-
 ce ferers, and having given his Obedience
 a- wrought in others the same acknow-
 e- ledgment, which as they thought was
 es unavoidable,

unavoidable, having without so much
hesitating seen the *Rinegrave* Count per-
form the like submissions, but when
the Count on his side expected they
should keep their Word with him, was
told they were not the Masters, and that
he must make his Applications to the
Court, whither then must he take a Jour-
ney, & little to the purpose, for instead of
gaining the thing he made demand of
they e'en told him he might go as he
came, and wonder'd in their Hearts
such a petty Fellow as he should be un-
willing to hold his Country in Fee of so
great a King as was the great King of
France : A little before such another
Answer had been made to the *Palatine*
Elector who sending to the Court of
France to complain of his Country be-
ing made daily havoc of by the Licen-
tiousness of the *French* Forces, to an in-
fringement of the late Peace, the com-
plainer was answer'd when a little
Prince like that Elector had the Honour
to be Neighbour to so great a King
'twas not for such as he to be that nice :

Short

per short and sweet this, hitherto Roses ;
 without in conclusion we shall have Thorns
 and all.

France still claims on their right of
 Dependencies, and finding *Spain* weak
 and apparently helpless, the County of
Alto is demanded of them as an ap-
 pertenance of the late Conquests ; *Spain*
 troubled at the demand, because *Ou-*
bermond with other Towns and Villa-
 ges did all belong to the same County,
 yet *France* understand the great Iniqui-
 ty of her pretended right, but whilst
 this was under debate between the *Spa-*
nish Embassador and the Ministers they
 yet made more demands as intricate
 and as perplex as their first :
 The County of *Chini* had been granted
France by the Tenure of the Treaty
 with all its appertenancies, and as those
 Dependencies had not receiv'd their
 full Explanation in the wording of the
 Peace, *France* now become what *Spain*
 did use to be, to say, a wrangler, and
 full of her fetches, and quibling tricks,
 alledged the Dependencies of *Chini*
 reacht

reacht to the very Gates of *Luxemburg*
 and therefore requir'd to have possession
 thereof given them by the *Spaniards*,
 not, they would give it themselves: The
Spanish Embassador as very able Man
 as he was, was puzzled at the ne-
 quiddity, and demanded time to make
 his Master acquainted; the time re-
 ask't was granted him, but when ex-
 pir'd, *France* finding *Spain* endeav-
 ouring to elude its pretension
 causes Forces openly to march into the
 Country of *Luxemburg*, blocks up all
 the High-ways that lead to the Country
 Town, raises Forts round about, and
 tho then in the midst of a profound
 Peace, commits all the acts of an actual
 Hostility which could possibly be
 committed in a declar'd War; the Go-
 vernor of *Luxemburg* sends his Trumpet
 to the Commander in chief of those
 Forces to know if *France* mean'd a De-
 claration of a War with *Spain*: But he
 was answer'd they meant no such thing,
 and that they only were about taking
 possession of what belong'd to them.

Mean

Mean while under the Notion of possession-taking they hindred every thing from coming into the Town of *Luxemburg*, and every thing from going out. Don't, and if any offer'd to pass their way, they sent them back to the Town again, pretending they came out as Spies upon their actions, and if there came any from the Country, such as their Market-people, or the like with Provisions to sell in Town as they were us'd to do, they sent them back too, having first strip't them of all they had, to teach them not to come again a second time, and if those Country People offer'd to pass them without Provisions were suffer'd to go by after a due Examine of all they had about them, but when they would repass home again, were drove back into the Town, that so the Provisions of the Place might be consumed the sooner.

When for my part, I reflect upon these violent Courses I could not but be extremely surpriz'd to see *England* the
Me-

Mediator and Garanty of the Peace
 troubled themselves no further in its
 due execution, they saw before their
 Eyes what pass'd, but without the least
 concern for the visible infraction; and
 as if *France* had made all sure upon
 that hand, pursued in their constant
 and daily acts of open Hostility; but
 yet offer'd still to make *England* the
 Umpire of their debate, which left *Spain*
 without all sort of hope; for upon one
 side not having confidence enough
 in *England* to trust its Interest in
 their hands, upon t'other knew
 not what well to say to the King
 of *France* so fairly offering to refer the
 Matter: Perplext on both hands, *Spain*
 resolves to put something to the ven-
 ture of a chance, and seeing the Town of
Luxemburg must apparently be lost for
 want of Provisions sent the Governour
 of the place private Orders to open a
 passage by force come what will: The
 Governour who for a long time desir'd
 no better, sallies out at a time when the
French least expected him, and setting
 upon

on one of their Quarters, charged
 from home as they just were upon the
 point of making head to dispute the
 passage : The *French* made a great re-
 sistance, but over-power'd by number,
 being forc't to give way, the Gover-
 nor advancing and joining his con-
 stant which he of long hand held before
 with a readiness, put his relief into the
 town. Some two hundred of the
French were killed in the action, and
 about Eighteen or Twenty of the
English, but among all these not a Man
 was lost, nor so much as one Offi-
 cer.

France no sooner had the News, but
 hinder'd it against the *Spaniards* as
 much indeed to blame they quietly
 could not endure starving : Drew eve-
 rywhere presently their Forces down
 towards the Towns that held for *Spain*,
 and at the instant of acting with them,
England hinder'd from further procee-
 ding by making *France* get full satis-
 faction in the point from *Spain*, who
 recover'd not only all the Governor of

Luxemburg had done, but offered even to discharge him of his Government, and in short so supinely were paid for the Damage in conclusion the slain'd by the *French*, for a certain Sum of Money agreed upon. After this delicate Treaty, the *Blocus* of *Luxemburg* was afresh begun again, and the *French* reinforce'd their Quarter, and controul'd the Avenues duly for their greater security of being in haste catch'd as they before had been: Truly I could contain from a little digression here and say Posterity will be hardly made to believe that in the mid'st of Peace, on one side shall be allow'd them to make War, but the other shall be punish'd because they submit not in every thing their Enemies would impose upon them. Howbeit the *Luxemburg* Garrison being large, and the Convoy sufficient for a long supply began not to feel the same inconveniences it once before: The Governour being a brave Man, who had much rather have died to die with his Arms in his Hand, for a

led out a life so very shameful and so
 unworthy of any Man of Courage, was
 for all that necessitated to bear with a
 thousand of their Insolencies, and in-
 sults without the least daring to gain-
 say: For the *French* who well knew
 his Instructions, and whose Fingers
 were not to be doing, would frequently
 come within half a Mile sight of the
 town, where having trodden down
 the Corn under their Horses feet made
 crew of a desying to engage. Whil'st
 he was doing *France* Treats for *Cazal*,
 with the Duke of *Mantoua*, which
 drew not a little Jealousie *Italy* all
 over: The Emperor too resented it in
 high measure for *Cazal*; besides, being
 the Heir of the Empire, he was by descent
 the presumptive Heir, and so doubly
 entitled as Emperor, and the next near
 kinsman to the Duke of *Mantoua*: It was
 not to be expected, the King of *France*
 should so much lessen himself to be
 binding to the Emperor, to demand
 investiture as was customary to be done
 for all Feifs of the Empire, he was not

a Prince to be prescrib'd the conformity of ordinary rules, and his uncontrollable power freed him in every thing; which indeed Mr. Solicitor General of the Court of *Metz*, of whom I have before spoken, did ingenuously confess as much one day, to some of his Friends taking freedom to be telling him they did not conceive the strength of his Decrees was of validity sufficient to be binding in the case of so many Sovereign Princes. Reply'd he serv'd a Master who had a beck, a Hundred pieces of *Canon*, a Hundred thousand Men, and a Hundred Millions of Money to put those Decrees in Execution. The Taking of *Cazal* was not the only thing *Italy* was alarm'd at, *France*, whose ambition nothing less then the subjection of the whole World could satisfie, began now to grumble to at the Republic of *Genoua* to have that colour of invading its liberty: They of *Genoua* send their Embassador to *France* at the same time, to excuse themselves in what they could but as *France* was not without her Rea-

sons,

sons, I mean good or bad, the Excuses of the poor *Genoesses* were ill received, took the occasion to pick a New quarrel in requiring them to make re-stitution of an Estate formerly of the House of *Fieske*, with the Interest of the whole for an Age before since accrued; now as every Body is well satisfied what the case of the House of *Fieske* is, and how they were, and for what expell'd *Genoua* would be here superfluous to mention: I shall but say, never Demand appear'd more extraordinary then that did, not to say never a more unjust, and a more unreasonable. *France* would oblige a Free State to restore to the Heirs and Successors of a Traitor, and Estate forfeited and confiscated for its delinquency, as if *France* never had her self confiscated, and daily did not confiscate Estates of such as she found faulty, and deficient in their duty: Mean while though the Matter has not been drove much further, 'tis not to be imagin'd notwithstanding wholly laid aside, 'tis a smothering Fire in Ashes,

which one day will consume all *Italy* out
 if not prevented by the Hand of Hea
 ven; and indeed 'tis not to be thought
France has quitted therefore the De
 sign of mastering that Common exp
 wealth, because she defers the doing
 it to another time, for that the present
 was of more consequence to be looking
 to the Conquest of *Flanders* which h
 therto had been so tedious a work, and
 now lay naked and exposed to his am
 bition through the unfortunate diver
 sion of the Imperial Arms: 'Twas the ga
 ill Policy to draw so many Enemies
 upon her Hands at once, whose Busine
 she the easier might all do, the one after
 the other: 'Twas an advice worth tak
 king which a grand Politician once
 gave his Children upon the point of his
 Death, caus'd a great many arrows to
 be laid before them, some of which
 bundle, others lose, and bid the Childre
 to try the breaking of those unboun
 which they easily snap't in two, the
 commanded them to try the other, bid
 ding them to break those likewise

but that being more then they were
 able, took his occasion from that In-
 stance to admonish them to remain
 ever in Union with one another, if they
 expected their Enemies should take no
 hold upon them. Now *France* deals
 with most of the other Princes, as the
 Children by those Arrows not bound to-
 gether, she easily subdues them one after
 another, which in case they were linkt,
 and united as they should be, might
 perhaps be in a posture of reducing her
 again within the bounds of Reason : In-
 deed what hinders the setting Armies
 upon foot as well as *France*, and there-
 by an endeavor used for the resettling
 of things in that condition again,
 where every one concern'd might find
 his security.

It looks as if our Fore-Fathers were
 much the pruder People : For I re-
 member well after the Battel of *Pavie*,
 where *Charles* the Fifth Triumph't
 over the Affairs and Fortune of *France*
 the First, they wisely consider'd not
 fit to suffer any more the growth and
 mightiness

mightiness of that Power, which already was become but too formidable among them, and so retrieved again the State of *France* at that time much more desperate, & at a lower Ebb then is our now. But 'tis not for want of every Body knowing what course was taken in the times of our Ancestors, but few they be make a true use of what they know.

But all this while, I perceive not my deviation insensibly stealing me from my Subject, too far carried off by force of Truth: To come then to the point again, I shall tell you, that whilst *Italy* took the alarm at the surrender of *Castile*, another business was then brewing in that Country, which might well occasion its further disturbance. *Savoy*, as every one knows, lies closed up between *France* on one side, and the Provinces of *Spain*: I mean between those Countys in *Italy* under *Spanish* Dominion: The Neighbourhood of these two Powers has been Reason enough in all former Ages, why the Dukes of *Savoy* enjoy little quiet: For

at the same time that either of those
 two Crowns denounced War upon the
 other, he must of necessity side with
 one of the two, to prevent his Coun-
 try from being over-run by both, as is
 the general case of all Neuters. Now as
Savoy turn'd very much the Scale to the
 side it inclin'd to, the two Crowns
 strove their utmost which should have
 him of their party, that sometimes the
 Daughters of *France*, sometimes the
 Infanta's of *Spain* found Wives of State
 for that Duke, and the need both had
 of him, was still the *Mediums* of new
 advantages from either: *France* who
 knew at what dear rates that Alliance
 was sometimes to be purchas'd, proje-
 cted a Treaty with him, such as for
 ever should debar him from being *Spa-*
nish any more. The Cardinal *De-*
strée they send to *Savoy*, a Rela-
 tion of that Dutchess, and as she Go-
 vern'd all during the Minority of her
 Son, proposes to her a Match between
 the young Duke, and the Infanta of
Portugal, his Cousin German, Heir pre-
 sumptive

sumptive of that Crown, the then
 Prince Regent having no more Chil-
 dren: The Dutcheſs of *Savoy* being
 Born in *France*, and *French* in all her
 Inclinations reliſhes the Propoſal
 with pleaſure: Thinking the Quality
 of a King of *Portugal*, was every whit
 Equivalent to a Duke of *Savoy*: But as
 they have a Law in *Portugal*, which
 Forfeits in a Daughter her right of
 Succeſſion to the Crown in caſe of
 Marriage with a Stranger, that Law
 how to abolish muſt firſt be thought of
 The Cardinal *Deſtrée* in Name of his
 Maſter undertook the thing: *France*
 ſends then to *Portugal* to that effect, and
 as ſhe was in a happy poſt of carrying
 all before her, did in that conjuncture
 too carry that Affair, inſomuch as the
 having of that Law abrogated, and the
 Dukes Marriage with their Infanta fi-
 nally agreed upon: The *Grande*es of
Savoy, without whoſe advice this Bu-
 ſineſs had been determin'd unſatisfied
 with the Match, which ended in a de-
 privement of their natural Prince, and
 the

the Subordination of a Governour, had
 their private Cabals to consult the
 breaking the Neck of the Marriage,
 and stop it from further going on. I
 cannot justly say, if they confederated
 for sake of public good, or meerly for
 their private ends; howbeit the *Portu-*
gal Match far from being of advan-
 tage to the Duke, one may truly
 say he was a loser by the Bargain, no
 less then the Princes in general of his
 Family; besides, whilst he was to have
 resided in *Portugal* who should have
 succor'd *Savoy*, in case *France* had had a
 mind to set up right of Conveniency,
 a right which they endeavor'd equally
 to establish as well as right of Depen-
 dency, and for no other Reason indeed
 was the Prince of *Montbelliard* drove
 out of his Country then that it did ac-
 commodate the Crown: But they hee-
 ded little all that could be said against
 it, and still went on their Road, where
 but a glimpse appear'd of probable suc-
 cess: Madam, the Dutches of *Savoy*
 smokt the drift, as well as any, but
 the

the powerful desire of Sovereign Rule carried it above all other considerations and as *Alexander of Farnese*, Duke of *Parma* sent off his Mother in former days, not to be oblig'd to share with her the Government of the Low-Countries: So the Dutcheſs of *Savoy* was for packing away her Son, that she might remain still the absolute Miſtreſs of that State: She knew well enough she would not fail detaining the Duke in *Portugal* to inure him to the ways and customs of a Nation which one day he was design'd to govern; and by this shift ſecure to her ſelf the Supreme Authority: In the mean while diſcontents amongst the *Grandeſs* encreaſed daily, and have frequent meetings to adviſe upon what they had to do; could not for all that meet ſo in private, but the Dutcheſs had Intelligence, willing to ſecure her ſelf from the Deſigns the *Grandeſs* might well have of troubling the Government, cauſed Forces to be fetcht from *France* in good ſtore to be diſpers'd in the Neighbourhood about

nder a pretence of covering *Cazal*.
 The Nobility of *Savoy*, though
 alarm'd at the *French* assisting thus of
 the Dutchesse, gave not over for all that
 their Intentions of helping their young
 Duke, and having found her out in her
 Treaty with *France*, into whose hands
 she had agreed to deliver the most im-
 portant places of strength in the Coun-
 try, in Pledge of some Loans of Money
 she had borrow'd of them, for the de-
 fray of her Son's Marriage, were una-
 nimously resolv'd to hazard all than
 suffer thus a general ruine; and as they
 watch't their opportunity to compass
 their design, the Dutchesse her self
 favour'd them with one, which they
 conceiv'd might serve their turn, for
 having left her Son at *Turin*, contrary
 to her custom, whilst her self slept a
 file or two out of Town, the Gran-
 dees, took that Time to speak to their
 Duke: That he must look upon himself in
French hands, every where surrounding
 him as now their Prisoner in a manner,
 that the Dutchesse his Mother had sold
 them

them his best Towns, and would you
 be selling what remain'd if not prevented
 by his great goodness to his People
 ple : That she sent him to *Portugal* now
 to be the Sovereign there, but that she
 home she might be so : That in case he
 met with freedom to his Person then
 he must at least expect to meet a Minis-
 ter, whereas if he vouchsafed to stay
 with them, he should meet with nothing
 thing but their entire obedience and
 dutiful respects, that the *Portuguese*
 naturally hated Strangers; and if they
 did assent to his marrying their Infan-
 ta, 'twas by constraint, and with re-
 gret : That he might rest assur'd that
 Prince Regent once dead, they would
 retract again from what they had
 done, and bar him of his Crown
 formerly they had done to the King
Spain, that it was not easie to foresee
 what might then become of him, from
 that the *French* having once seized
 Country perhaps might not be in ha-
 mor to restore it him again.

These remonstrances startled the
 young

young Duke, who yet had not Brains
 ripe enough to apprehend among a great
 many Truths they represented, there
 was Lies in an equal number, he ask't
 them what best for him to act to shun
 so many threatening misfortunes : They
 answer'd no other way left, then the se-
 curing of his Mother ; the expedient
 was surprizing, but finding they had
 struck from the first an impression up-
 on the young Prince, gave him no time
 to the recollections of a Natural affecti-
 on, prest him with telling his own safety
 lay for the future in his own power,
 to resolve for good and all of being a
 happy or unhappy Duke the remain-
 der of his life ; as for their parts resolv'd
 to be the lookers on of what every
 Day produced no longer, had design'd
 retiring into some other Country,
 where at least they should gain that
 comfort of Knowing they had no kind
 of Hand in any thing that would be
 attempted against his Dignity or Per-
 son. A few Tears artificially shed, or
 out of compassionate good Nature,
 ac-

accomplisht perswading of the Duke
 calls for Pen and Paper, and signs a War-
 rant immediately for the seizing of his
 Mother: In the mean while before they
 could get together to take their mea-
 sures for execution of their Order
 the Dutcheß was return'd into the
 Town, and being arriv'd at her *Palace*
 was extremely surprized to find her Son
 sad and pensive, and much beside him-
 self, askt what he ail'd, conjuring him
 to tell her, but finding him not an-
 swering, she adds to her entreaties the
 blandishments of a Mother, as she em-
 braced him, perceiv'd he wep't, and
 Tears to tricle down his Cheeks which
 troubled her to the highest degree, fe-
 then to a redoublement of muching
 calls him her own dearest Child, fall-
 her self a crying, and in the end
 softens; he confesses to her they had sur-
 prized him, and that he had signed a
 Order for the commitment of her Per-
 son: The Dutcheß was her self struck
 with amaze at the sort of News, but
 having now no time to lose, and
 tha

hat every Minut was to her of highest
 onsequence, sent for those about her
 immediately she could most confide in,
 doubles the Palace Guards, and causes
 those to be seiz'd in fine who had re-
 solv'd her ruine, & makes her *manifesto*,
 those very Persons were intended to
 take away the young Duke, and carry
 him to *Spain*, which is more then I can
 say they meant, not knowing whether
 true or not, or whether only a Sham
 to render them the more odious to the
 People: Be it as 'twill, the Dutchess
 having once retriev'd her self from so
 very great a danger, order'd the
French Forces to March into the Town
 thereby to shew she trusted more to
 them, then to those of the Country.

A certain Print for all this remain'd
 with the young Duke of what had been
 remonstrated; insomuch that though
 his Equipage was gone already before
 to *Portugal*, and himself soon to follow
 after, he talk't no more of the Voyage:
 And as still some body there was in
 place about him, who privately che-

rish the suspicion they had rais'd,
 broke him clean off, order'd his Family
 to return their ways home again, to the
 unspeakable satisfaction of his whole
 People; *France* only remain'd much
 mortifid, promising already to it self the
 conjunction of *Savoy* to that Kingdom
 and to enshafe it amongst the fairest
 Flowers of the Crown: The dissatis-
 faction conceiv'd lay not long hid, the
 Count of *Soisson* who in case of decease
 of the young Duke was Heir presumptive
 to the Dukedom of *Savoy*, after the
 Death of Prince *Carignan* his Uncle
 was then in love with a private Damsel
 in *France*, call'd *Madamoiselle de*
Beauvais; all the Relations had thither
 to opposed the thing, in fear of his de-
 sign to marry her, the King himself had
 signify'd as much, and that he ought
 to think of bestowing himself some other
 way, but being thus disoblig'd by the
Grandeess of *Savoy*, he suffer'd Count
Soisson to do what he had most mind
 to humble him, and that Count did
 what his passion perswaded.

The

This what past in *Flemont*, let us now go see a little what a doing in *Germany*; *France* for a long time had a Month's mind to the City of *Strasburgh*, it had defeated them a number of its measures during the late War, and *France* had so well felt the importance of that place to resolve upon the having it, cost it ne're so much: To speak of having it by force, lookt a little difficult, and to do that a War must be properly declar'd, and the adjacent Princes round about would have engag'd in her defence. The easier way then seem'd the getting it by trick: A Resident they kept at *Strasburgh*, in Character more of Spy then public Minister, whose Business was to observe all that past; he had given the King often times account no good was to be done till those Burgemasters of the Town in present station were out of place, when new came to be made, had by that time gain'd a great many of the Votes, got Perseu'd to the Magistracy affection'd to the Interests of *France*, ready fitted to take sale of their Country for a piece of

Money, with these after that, he strikes a Bargain for the delivery of the Town upon the first occasion, and they for their Reward to have each a Hundred Thousand Crowns a Man. The Market being thus set, these Traytors give the Town to consider the great Burthens of their Debt they stood charg'd with occasion'd by her vast Expences incur'd in the late War, and that now in time of Peace they should reduce the Garison which was too numerous: That the King of *France*, whom they had the most cause to fear, had his whole thoughts took up towards *Italy* whither he had drawn the best part of all his Forces, and that before he could march them back again they should have time enough to implore the assistance of their Neighbours, whose proper concern in their preservation was too great not to afford them aid; but when what would they had the Winter before to look about them, which was now at hand: That the King was great way distant from them, as indeed he was, and Summer then near spent the

there was no manner of likelihood, he
 must undertake any thing actually that
 reason, & by the means save a good Sum of
 Money in their Purses; that when Spring
 time came, they then should see what
 other measures were fittest to be taken.

The advice took with the People, who
 were all for the sparing point, and for all
 the ablest men amongst them could
 formally oppose what the People once
 would have of necessity to be, there was
 no withstanding, one part of the Garison
 must then be dismiss'd, and which was re-
 markable of those the Forces of the El-
 dest standing: But as the King of *France*
 lay perdue, but for the occasion, took
 journey forthwith from *Fountain-bleau*
 at the same time caus'd his Men to draw
 down with expedition and invests the
 City, at a time they imagin'd him in
 the midst of his Kingdom. Some play-
 ing with the Cannon there was upon
 both sides, to take off all suspicion off In-
 telligence, which hinder'd not, but
 those of *Strasburgh* well enough un-
 derstood themselves betray'd. And tho

they now understood so with the latest
 they yet entertain'd thoughts of making
 king a Defence; But a rabble of People
 hired at the same time by the
French Resident, or it may be as well
 by the Burgemasters themselves, came
 flocking to the Town-house crying out
 for a surrender of the Town, which
 otherwise would be suddenly consum'd
 by the Fire of the Booms, and by the
 red hot Bullets. The Burgemaster
 soon listn'd to that demand, call'd
 a Parly, set up the White Colours for
 token of a general readiness to capitulate
 late, and in a word to say all yields
 the Town.

I do not condemn *France*, for an act
 of this importance, since not of humane
 to matter much her Faith in point of
 Treaty; but what I am most scandaliz'd
 at, to have the Face to colour it with
 a shew of Justice. The Emperor indeed
 having sent Count *Mansfeld* to com-
 plain of the Breach of Peace, was an-
 swer'd that they much wonder'd that
 Emperor would concern himself, when

est he had not to do, that it was but lawful
 for the King to reduce a rebellious
 City: That *Strasburgh*, as the Capital
 of *Alsace* did belong to him, by Ver-
 ge of the *Munster Treaty*, and if he
 did not lay hold on't sooner 'twas be-
 cause he had more pressing work in
 hand: But any would but answer
 me, if that City had been granted
 them as pretended, why entertain'd he
 here his public Ministers so long time,
 why did he in the last War treat with
 her in Order to her remaining Neuter,
 and why so often complaining of her
 not remaining so? But all that *France*
 can say upon the subject, is indeed not so
 much as worth an answer, & so I proceed
 to her Enterprizes elsewhere: The taking
 of *Strasburgh* open'd the Eyes of a great
 many *German Princes*, lull'd for a long
 time like *England* in a profound Sleep.
 every one was for revenging the inju-
 ry, but when they came to act accor-
 ding there was none but met with a
 Difficulty and *Lyon* in the way, one
 had no Money to begin a War, another

for not hazarding his Men, which he reserv'd for some other time, another he would first know, to whom the Town should fall when retaken; in short, if any seem'd to be accorded together 'twas but as they conspir'd each by their mutual ill-conducts in the twisting of Cords for their own Bondage. In the mean while *France* lost not her good time thus in unuseful Discourses. During the last War had all along kept correspondence with *Teckely*, by the help of one *Bohan* of *Ardenn* by Nation, and by whom I remember to have seen a Lieutenant of Horse in the *French* Army. He afterwards was in Service with the *Poles* but being reform'd upon the Peace made between the *Port* and that Nation, went to seek his Fortune with *Teckely*, who took care to advance him, so that besides being a Man of good parts was very likely to make a good Officer; some three or four years since he had been in *France*, discours'd with the Ministers, & settled there correspondence with them, that being call'd upon

on to make good his Word he had given them, order'd so his matters, as to content their expectations, and to the purpose; *Teckely* engages to give diversion in *Hungary*, and that he might be the better in condition to bring in the *Turks*, he has granted him great supplies of Money, and far greater promis'd him, if once able to put in execution, the thing he had undertaken.

This Business has been so generally known, that 'tis not to be doubted, by any who have had the least instruction of what passes in the World: Let us see how it went from *France* to *Germany*, from *Germany* to *Bohan* by the means of a Secretary, to a certain Envoy the King there entertain'd, and from *Bohan* to *Teckely*: The Secretary lay long by the wheels for this Business, and had not the King of *France* clapt up Count *Mansfeld's* Secretary in requital, he had not been freed upon so easie a reckoning; but he being committed to the *Bastille*, he had told he might be sure to have the same usage, whatever the other had at

the

the hands of the Emperor, oblig'd him S
 quickly to post some away to *Vienna* to
 give notice. The Emperor upon that D
 stoppt any further proceedings, and ra
 ther chose to forgive the Guilty, then de
 stroy the Innocent; yet to let see how M
 sensible he was of the Injury, had the
 Prisoner let loose, but at *Brissac*, where
 for the greater Marks of Infamy he was
 brought upon a Cart, bolted with Iron
 Hand and Foot, and under Guard suf
 ficient; 'twas fear'd *France* provoked
 by the Treatment, might do as much to
 Count *Montfaucon's* Secretary; but whe
 ther out of a better knowledge of her
 self, or that she fear'd offering violence
 to the Right of Nations, or which
 must needs say she is a most Religious
 Observer, he was let go out of the *Barrin*
ville, without using of any Reprisal of
 in the case, and even suffer'd to con
 tinue in *Paris*, where I have been
 told he yet remains. *noque boni neq. cad*
 The Mighty Huff that follow'd aft
 the taking of *Strasbourg* being vanish
 into Air: *France* as I said before, who
 Stomach

Stomach still mended at the sight of a
 fresh Dish, began again in Right of her
 Dependencies, which in proportion to
 her greedy Belly she extended, to de-
 mand one part of *Liege*, even to the
 Moity of its Capital City, mean-
 while as a Country frontier to *Ger-*
many, as well as the Low-Countries,
 and for the designs she had on both it
 was expedient for her purpose to meet
 with no resistance, she had during the
 late Wars, thrown down all the Forts,
 and dismantled the Walls, already was
 in possession of the Castle of *Dinan*, by
 the force of an Article in the *Nemiguen*
 Treaty by which the *Spaniards* lay un-
 der an Obligation to procure them the
 propriety offrom the Elector of *Cullen*,
Prince and Bishop of Liege, to whom
 full Right pertained, and she same to
 ratify at the Diet of *Reutbonne*, or
 otherwise to give them *Charlemont* in
 stead. The *Spaniards* not able to pre-
 stail with the Bishop of *Cullen*, to dis-
 miss the place from off his Country,
 rather *France* having underhand
 hin-

hinder'd him from dismembring to have
 always pretext in hand to be tormen-
 ting of the poor *Spaniards* with, when
 they so pleas'd: Besides, the Diet of
 the Empire would consent to no such
 alienation; *France* finding all these
 obstacles lay daily pressing of the *Spaniards*
 to put *Charlemont* into their
 Hands, according to the Tenure of the
 Treaty; the *Spaniards* they hung back
 all they could, as if they had foreseen
 what would come on't. But at last
 seeing *France*, who well knew how to
 make her use of the misunderstanding
 of one and t'other, threatned to fall
 downright upon *Flanders*, if they
 made not good their Engagement
Charlemont was deliver'd, which
 one of the best places *France* is this day
 in possession of, though possessing of
 great many good ones. When once
Charlemont was in their Hands, the
 redelivering of *Dinan*, was no more
 mention'd, and so blocks up *Namur*
 by the *Meuse*, that when she please
 can hinder any thing from coming

to it by Water carriage: For as Mistress of the whole *Liege Country*, I know not which way *Namur* can receive relief, but on the Land side: The *Spaniards* might complain their Heart out of being thus dealt with *France*, was ne're the more concern'd, but the contrary, the first to cry out, The *Spaniards* had not perform'd to them their Peace of *Nimeguen*, since as yet they could not oblige them to a rendition of the County of *Alost*, which of Right did to them belong.

All the Electors, bordering upon the *Rhine*, had a Crow to pull with *France*, about her Right of Dependance by the help of it pretending to swallow all places that lay commodious for her purpose, but when the thing demanded was had, or indeed the thing she would give her self, like the Fire which having consum'd all near to it insensibly spreads it self to places more remote, so she having laid her clutches upon an infinite Tract of Country pushes on her designs upon the very Capital Towns

Towns of the Electoral Princes; that effect alledg'd she that the ground where stood the Stables belonging to the Elector of *Mayence* did appertain with all the *Hame*, Country So remarkable for the excellent *Rhenish* that there grows: Her pretensions upon the City of *Cullen*, and upon the of *Mayence*, bounds not with so small Business; *France* maintain'd that these two Cities were much encreas'd by length of time, all that had been built for Four or Five preceeding Ages was built upon what was granted her by Vertue of the Treaty, that therefore the buildings must be demolisht, and the City restrain'd again to its Antient limits, or the Proprietors of those Houses from thence forward to pay Allegiance to the Crown of *France*. These Things thus acted by the King, nothing more could shew how extremely they were deceived when he said he aimed so much at having his Son chose King of the *Romans*, so far was he from designing that he should

never arrive at the Empire, that 'twas his Business to give it rather an absolute overthrow; and so began first with the Electors, that for the future such a thing as Emperor might be no more in Nature.

The Emperor, the Princes of the Empire, the Spaniards, and in fine, all those of the Cordial Allies saw but too plain the tendency of all these Designs; but it seems such was the Fate of Europe, whilst they lost whole years in deliberating about trifles, France brings them under in the mean while, and prepares their Chains, whose weight is known by none, but by those they load: For in fine, her own Ancient subjects, and those very Men, who daily spend themselves to the last drop of their Blood in assisting them to compass their intentions meet with the same sort of Treatment is mett to her s, and to begin with those who serve in their Armies must be understood are all obliged to make a profuse Expence till their

their all be whole run out, when she
 Knows they have nothing left them,
 they pick a Fob-quarrel as one may
 call it, are after all glad to take to a
 Hospital for the final recompence
 of Service. 'Tis for that end, has she
 truly built, and that a most sumptuous
 one, but which stands them not in no
 great matter of keeping, having land
 hold on certain Lands which the parve
 ticular Devotion of some People have
 given towards the relief of Lepers, and
 converted to the use of that Hospital
 but as those Rents suffice not for the
 maintenance or at least will have it not
 supposed, she detains in her Hands a cer
 tain Sum from both of the pay of Soldier
 and Officer, and that way makes
 them purchase their Places before hand
 which each is very well pleased to do
 for that they are satisfied, thither they
 all must come and lay their Bones
 And those out of her Service have no
 much better time on't, for though they
 oblig'd to so great an Expence as others
 are, they squeeze them too little by

tle till they have squeezed out the last
 of what they have. And though they
 have continu'd some time in Peace,
 they have diminisht nothing of their
 Taxes, so that their King is the only
 Gainer by the War, all besides lo-
 sers.

The *Franch* County he has added
 to his Provinces with a great many
 more several Conquests, which have
 very much augmented his Revenue,
 which by his several new impositions
 he has greatly added to, readier to lay
 more on then to suppress the Old. Now
 they who serve, and who serve him
 not have so much to suffer, there yet re-
 mains another sort of People in that State
 who certainly are yet much more to
 be pittied: I mean those of the Re-
 form'd Religion, who must endure on all
 sort of outragious violences, for tho
 they do not outright put them to death
 by the Hands of a Hangman, as they are
 daily made to perish by little and little,
 their death is but the crueller in that
 is the more languishing, and have
 by F for

for all that never given but Eminent
 proofs of their Fidelity and Allegi-
 ance; and though when *Henry* the
 Fourth came to the Crown did he desert
 them, it came not into their Thoughts
 to do as much by him, which at that
 time had wholly ruin'd his Affairs
 some time they did remain quiet, and
 enjoy'd the benefit of their Edicts, but
 just it was they who were the great dis-
 turbers of *Europe*, should too disturb
 company of poor unhappy wretches, ex-
 cluded for ever from all Marks of Ho-
 nour and places of trust, have this how-
 ever to comfort themselves, that for
 their Religion 'tis that they suffer.
 Amongst the many of all sorts *France*
 thus undoes, whether within or without
 the Kingdom, the Prince of *Orange*
 was the only, as one may say, that
 oppos'd them. And though his power
 was no more then what the Common-
 wealth of *Holland* were pleased to
 mit him, his great Heart was not
 bounded, and was incomparably greater
 then his Fortune, he never gave

over remonstrating to some, that rather
 they should choose to perish, then sub-
 mit to Power so terribly dangerous, to
 other some the absolute necessity of ar-
 ming against her: many things that
 Prince had retrencht himself to raise a
 Fund for the subsistence of some well
 deserving Officers, which that State at
 making of the Peace had reform'd, that
 so through necessity of Bread, they
 might not be oblig'd to seek Employ-
 ment elsewhere, and when he had occa-
 sion for them, might know where to find
 them. *France* which knew she had in
 him an Enemy she most of all fear'd,
 resolv'd he should feel in his Personal
 concerns, a touch of her Resentment,
 not to say of her Injustice, his Princi-
 pality of *Orange* lies between *Languedoc*
 and *Avignon*, which as Sovereign of, he
 had enjoy'd, he, and his Predecessors
 from the time it past out of the House
 of *Chalon* into that of *Nassaw*. But that
 King who was for suffering no Sove-
 reign in *France*, nor in *Europe* neither,
 besides himself, had the Town of

Orange dismantled; and the Prince of *Orange* left without any reparation, what complaint soever at that time he made of it to the King never so Instant: But the King stopt not there in relation to his Affairs, for having resolv'd to strip him absolutely of that Sovereignty, he makes the Dutchess of *Nemours* put in, who by colour of some foolish and idle pretences, had the Prince cited at Law to their Courts of Judicature, where not giving his appearance, the Principality of *Orange* was adjudg'd her; nobody can, no more than I, tell upon what bottom that Decree could ground. For if by Vertue of some pretended entail from the House of *Chalon*, which they will say the Predecessors of the Prince of *Orange* did not comply with, as it is easie to give proof sufficient to the contrary, 'tis not without likelihood of Truth to say, that Madam *de Nemours* could make of the Title, her time was laps'd in point of claim; for that by the Laws of the Kingdom, such at least as I have seen

the
end

them in case of Custom. the prescription of Thirty years Possession was sufficient to quiet a Title, and that the Prince of *Orange*, I mean, the Prince and his Predecessors together have enjoy'd for above a Hundred and fifty years: But whether this be so or not, it hinder'd not, but *Madam de Nemours* obtain'd her Decree, which tho has for all that been since revok'd, in the mean while the Prince has sent *Mr. Hemsius* to *Paris*, to shew the King the wrong done him: The *States General* upon their part have particularly recommended that Affair to their Embassadour in *France*, but hitherto ineffectually; and tho 'tis now six Months that *Mr. Hemsius* is working at it, it yet appears not to have made any progress; but let us pass to some other matter, this being but trifle in comparison with what I have yet to say.

The King of *Poland* had ever been a friend of *France*, 'twas by her means he got the Crown which every foot was sending him presents, in token of her

Friendship, had given him her Order of
 Holy Ghost, and the only Prince she in
 fine, thought well of in *Europe* besides.
 Now let us see how they came to break
 with him, and at whose Door lies the
 fault; 'tis indeed with difficulty I must
 discover this, but out it must being got
 so far there is no going back: The Money
 sent by *France* to *Teckely* was no use-
 less supply, he had for it engag'd the
Turks to fall upon the Emperor; and
France having due Intelligence of all
 that past, both of time and place, and
 of the other side preferr'd the carrying
 on of her Intregues to all other con-
 cerns, made no Bones of Soliciting the
 King of *Poland* at that time to attack
 the Emperors Country upon his side
 as the right of conveniency was an at-
 tractive sort of right in her Eyes, which
 sway'd with her, imagin'd it might
 do the same with the King of *Poland*
 and propos'd to him the Conquest of
Silesia, where in probability he wou-
 not like to meet with any great re-
 stance from the Moment the *Ottomans*

of forces had made their descent into
 in Hungary, the King of *Poland* who is
 les. a sharp Prince, and who needs no
 eak prompters to teach him his Lesson,
 the thought it improper to his own Ho-
 uft nour, as to that of his Crown, to
 gor make use of the advice, on the con-
 neyrary, he accepts of an Alliance with
 use the Emperor then propos'd him, by
 the which they mutually engaged by League
 and Offensive and Defensive to assist each
 all other against the *Turk*: *France* had no
 an sooner learnt what the King of *Poland*
 ing had done but her former Kindness was
 con immediately chang'd into an irreconci-
 the ble hate, sends to the Marquis of *Vitry*
 each her Ambassadour in that Court a Man
 side of Parts, and good at an Intregue, to
 n employ his skill to set all at work in
 hic creating misunderstandings betwixt
 igh him and his people, and *Morstein* high
 and treasurer of *Poland*, who was a Pen-
 t doner of *France*, and where he had
 w thoughts to settle himself, and where
 re already had purchas'd great posses-
 sions, assists *Vitry* in his design; already
 ord had

had they tamper'd with some of the
 discontented Senators, who talk't at no
 lower rates than the obliging the King
 of *Poland* to relinquish the Government.
 For the purpose already cast their Eyes
 upon a Person they had design'd the
 Throne to in his stead; When as good
 fortune would have it, the King of *Pol-*
land intercepted a Letter of *Morstein's*
 writ in Cyphers, he sends for him
 forthwith, and having enquir'd of him
 the meaning of the Letter, and find-
 ing he endeavour'd to shift the Truth
 bid him give the Key, *Morstein* re-
 ply'd 'twas with his Wite, which forc'd
 the King to send for her, when she
 came, and found for what the King
 had sent for her, told, she had burn'd
 the Key, and not being able to ge-
 out any better account, commanded the
 Commitment of them both under a
 strong Guard till he sifted the af-
 fair a little more narrowly: I shall
 say no more upon this Chapter, for
 every one knows the *French* Embas-
 sador convinc'd of Tampering in the
 Business

Business, a certain Senator out of pure
 love to his King and Country was bold
 enough to say in full assembly, speaking
 of *Morstan*, that for attempts of a less na-
 ture the *Turks* had given Two hundred
 Bastinadoes to an Embassadour of
France, and 'twas his Opinion, Mr.
De Vitry deserv'd four hundred :
 The King of *Poland*, a sagacious
 Prince, and great Politician, would suf-
 fer him to say no more, for fear the heat
 he was in might transport him too far,
 hinder'd also the Entry of his Opinion
 upon their publick Records, contenting
 himself to let Mr. *De Vitry* know he
 had strain'd his Character of Embassa-
 dour ; Mr. *De Vitry* remain'd not long
 after this in *Poland*, and if ever he have
 Embassy elsewhere, I make no doubt
 the Princes they send him to, will take
 the care to watch his Water. I have
 formerly toucht upon some circum-
 stances of *Luxemburg*, but as insensi-
 bly I fell to other subjects, 'tis yet
 not unreasonable to relate what was
 the success, though to have done
 things

things, exactly methodical it should have been before handled. As the Conquest of *Strasburgh*, and the acquisition of *Casal* had strangely alarm'd both Emperor and *Spaniard*, had been instant with all their Neighbouring Princes to use their Endeavours for their regaining of them again, but as some were feeble in all respects, others gain'd by the *French*, they remitted all to the Diet of *Franckfort*, where whole Months were spent in canvassing a Pass-port, that four or five Months more took up in a debate whether they should speak *Latin*, high *Dutch* or *French*, that so far from hopes of some Redress that way, our Disease became the more incurable. These delatories then making the *Imperialists* and *Spain* despair of gaining their point by means of the Diet, they per- by concerted Measures march their new Forces towards *Strasburgh* and *Casal*, which the *French* was then beginning to har- fortifie, & which lay almost every where open for that the old works had been thrown down to put new in the room.

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The Emperor & *Spaniard* were but in an ill condition to go through with any thing they undertook. But the King of *France* newly settled in his Conquest of those two places, imagining they marcht not their Forces but with some design, and might not be without holding some private Intelligence in both the Towns, raises the *Blocus* of *Luxemburgh* to have Forces in readiness to oppose.

Now as he was willing to have the thanks of that action, sends for the Marquis of *Fuentes* Embassadour of *Spain*, to tell him, that upon the advice he had receiv'd the *Turk* was falling upon *Hungary*, he thought good to withdraw his Forces from *Luxemburg*, that so the King of *Spain* might have the greater liberty to assist the Emperor: The Marquis of *Fuentes* who knew well enough what to think of the Business, made his Compliment of thanks to his Majesty notwithstanding, as an act of great grace and favor, but amongst Friends where he could be free, would be telling them what
 was

was the real cause of so great a change, which was in every Bodies mouth already who had but the least smackering in publick Affairs: And indeed if I may be allow'd a little to argue the point, who is it does not see the art of this management was too too gross to pass upon good Eyes? For if true *France* had such good natur'd, and such pious considerations, why has she since contradicted them by so many of her actions to the contrary? why a correspondence with *Teckely*? why Intregues carried on in *Poland*? why those Alliances with *Denmark* and *Brandenburg*? why Princes so warmly ply'd to draw them to her side? And in short, why those Huffs at the Imperial Diet, they consent not to her pretensions? I know before hand what answer I shall have, I know nothing less will be allow'd neither in regard to *Teckely* nor to the King of *Poland*, that to what concerns the rest will be answer'd, it was the Master-piece of a Politick Kipper's'd in King-craft, and the Arts of

Government to be making sometimes such sort of Alliances which have their use, not so much in order to the support of War abroad amongst his Neighbours, as to hinder his Neighbours from carrying the War home to his own door. I do know, as I said, the unthinking part of Mankind may be put upon in disowning of the one, and in giving some kind of gloss to palliate the other, but I would a little fain know if they can answer this too which I am now about saying, *France* was willing to raise the *Blocus* of *Luxemburg* a whole year before the *Turks* came down upon *Hungary*, and when effectually they came with a Vengeance he frames a Camp in *Alsatia*, to hold the Emperor in play, makes another in *Flanders*, to oblige *Spain* to be upon her Guard, a Camp upon the River *Soare* he orders, to frighten the Electors, and in fine, has another Camp drawn upon the *Seanne* to keep the rest of *Europe* in a Jealousie: *France* would shew to the World she becomes less rapacious upon the considerations

derations of the great misfortunes that
 hung now over the Head of *Christen-*
dom, and when those misfortunes are
 actually befallen her, it then Thun-
 ders, Threats and Rants, and lets the
 Diet be roundly told he onely will give
 but such certain short day to grant her
 unjust pretentions in and if not then
 granted would do her self that right
 by force of Arms: And to be doing as
 well as saying, presents with a great
 Army upon the Frontier, ready at a
 mouthfull to swallow several of the
Spanish Provinces; War indeed they
 can't be said to make, but make alto-
 gether as much mischief, by their
 hindring those Princes which she just
 dreaded as she did the *Turk*, from em-
 ploying their Forces in favour of the
 Emperor: The Emperor indeed himself
 obliged to leave his to guard the *Rhine*
 whilst a Company of Infidels invade
 his Dominions, ravages to the very
 Heart of his Country, and carries off
 for Slaves a hundred Thousand Souls
 burns his Palaces, lays waste the Coun-

try round, and in conclusion claps
Siege to *Vienna*, his Capital City, and
place of Residence.

But I perceive not all this while, that
having but now documented others, I
insensibly fall into the same Error my
self I would have them avoid: I fall off
arguing the point, as if every one
could not do it as well without me, let
us have done then with these kind of
entertainments, and go on to our Exa-
mine of other places whether *France*
aspiring to the Universal Monarchy be
Truth, or Fiction, or rather let us see
if she already usurps not upon the right
of Sovereigns as if she actually were
the Mistress of the World: Let us see
what she is about, with her Mines in
all the Courts of *Europe*; not that I
pretend to say Policy is a thing forbid-
den amongst Princes, but that her
meaning may no more be doubted of,
every one can tell what an Errand she
sent the Republic of *Genoua*, whose
Coat she fain would pick a hole in, sends
word she will not have her put her
Gally's

Gally's out, lest they should come to joyn with those of *Spain*, if otherwise should take it for an act of Hostility, and should use her accordingly as an Enemy declared: The *Hollanders* just so dealt with about a Month or two since, upon the intent they had of sending some new Ships to the King of *Sweden*: So that over those two Commonwealths, where she hath nothing to do, she already Lords it as absolute Sovereign, she will not suffer Free States, who have bought their Liberty with the Price of their Blood shall think to make Alliances, and succour their Allies, and they that call themselves the eldest Sons of the Church can yet suffer an Alliance with her mortal Enemy: But then let us see how she deals with those that leave her Interest, and those it self, who are mean spirited enough to adhere to her: let us look a little upon the different Springs she sets at work to bring her matters about; what says she not of the Duke of *Bavaria*, for deserting the

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side, and his so very generously embracing that of the Emperor; what does she not at *Leige*, where she makes it her Business to foment the Rebellion of that People against their lawful Prince, that so the Prince not able to master them, may not with the assistance of other Princes be in a post to make a Barrier of that City, and stop her passage that way into the Territories of other States? What does she not act at *Cullen*, where the Inhabitants are all banding one against another, and cutting one another's Throats, whilst the Enemy is at their Gates, ready to devour? What does she not act at *Hamburgh* and *Lubec*, where the Intregues apparent as the Sun are carrying on to the ruine both of their Liberty and Country? What leave they her to do in the Courts of the *Lunenburg* Princes, where People banisht *France* are most in Credit, but banisht after such a fashion as to return again into that Kingdom, when they will, and sit privately to see, and discourse the Ministers? Indeed what is she not brewing

in the Emperors Court it self, where she foments Jealousies among the chief, where she opens the very Cabinet Counsels with her Silver Key, where not one resolution can be taken, but she gets notice of, at the same time. Some may say, I discourse but of these affairs conjecturally: I shall most willingly leave them to their own thoughts after, saying, what I have in answer.

After the routing the Marshal of *Crequi* at the Seige of *Treves*, *France* lay open to the prevailing side, there then stood no more Forces in their way, and had they been so minded might well have carried the Terror of their Arms into the Heart of the Country: The *French* were much afraid they would, and begun to pack their most valuable goods within the walls of Towns, when Mr. *De Louvois* told certain Person with whom I had particular acquaintance during the time he was in *France*, and whom I have heard from, that the Enemy would act no farther that Campagne, and were then upon

upon their drawing off; I willingly would ask now if this was news one could reasonably well credit in the then present posture of Affairs, if one ought not to be supernaturally gifted, if one needed not a spirit of Revelation to be believing the contrary to what every one else had reason to believe: But what will not a Man do, as a certain old Author has remark't, who devotes his whole thought to become rich? To that very effect have the *Swisses* took the Bridle in their Mouths by the Fort of *Hunninghen*, and made sale both of Liberty and Country; a Counsellor of their State might remonstrate his Heart out in full assembly, the Interest those People had to be early in their opposition to a power, who in her ambitious thoughts devour'd *Europe*, the Pensioners of *France* soon stops his Mouth, and as they struck the greatest stroke with that Common-wealth, must submit to what they pleas'd to do: That way 'twas that Nation suffer'd without opposing the *Franch* County to be sei-

zed by *France*, from whence it might have hoped the speedy assistance of a Neighbour : I speak not of a great many more things happen'd of the same batch in the time of the late Wars, will seem too superannuated, and too trifling : For in fine, who is't, but right well knows that to be the opening Key the *French* have with unlockt the Gates of so many Towns; every one can tell 'tis with that Instrument she renders all undertakings to her prejudice Abortive, and did retard the Seige of *Philipsburgh*; but 'twere too much work to say here how very useful their Coin has been in their regard, and how very prejudicial to the World besides. And yet can't hold from speaking of a late passage happen'd in *Denmark*, to shew she is no such squanderer neither of her Mony, as one would well imagine, *Denmark* becoming Pensioner to *France*, or say rather took Her Money to act as *France* would have her, *Mr. Colbert*, through whose hands the Mony went design'd for that Court, having
fancy

fancy to try, how the *Dane* would take it to have his Pension retrench't, caus'd write to that effect to the *French* Embassadour in *Denmark* by the Hand of *Mr. Colbert De Croissy* his Brother, whose Province 'tis to take care of *Foreign* Affairs; the Embassadour having receiv'd his Instructions went immediately to wait upon the King of *Denmark* surprized in the highest Nature, at the proceeding told him, he had no answer to return, but should give the King of *France*, one by the hands of his own Envoy then in Court, and at the same time send Directions to his Envoy to speak to the King in the Business, and to let him know how ill he took it at his hands: The King told the Envoy of *Denmark*, that he understood not what 'twas he spoke to him about, that his Embassadour had acted without order, that 'twas never his thought neither to add nor diminish any thing in the Treaty he had made with the King his Master, and should call home his Embassadour to teach him under-

taking thus things of his own Head, so the poor Embassadour was Sacrificed just like the Governor of *Luxemburg*, disown'd by the *Spaniards*, as before related: *France* too disowns her Embassadour to preserve Amity with the Crown of *Denmark*.

It now remains to inspect the cause why *France* so potent in her Arms, and knowing how disunited and divided were all her Neighbours, has for all that been so long without engaging. To this a reason is given with much facility, nor is there in it much of puzzle.

The private Alliance she had made with the *Turks*, was the String to her Bow she most trusted to, but that Alliance could not be expected should produce the wish't effect of a sudden, for the Truce then a foot between the Emperor and the Port expired but in the Year 1682. and had a mind it should expire first before any thing was to be undertaken, was not over lure whether the *Turks*, whose Faith in that affair could not be well relied on, would effectually

fectually declare against the Emperor, or whether would accept those very advantageous Terms propos'd by the *Imperialists*, on't other hand she was upon the fortifying of a world of places, where much time was requisite to finish the works, and was against the Rules of common Policy, not to enter upon a War, till she had seen those places in some probable Perfection, and thitherto truly one might do her that right she had let slip no favourable occasion, but on the contrary had been imprudently done to act otherwise : And indeed to shew clearly her Design was to draw her men into the Field from the very critical Minut : The *Turks* began the dance with theirs, that no sooner had advice they had fall'n upon *Hungary*; but the King parts froms *Versailles* to head their Army, at the same time a Detachment had already been drawn of those encamp't upon the *Saone*, with orders for their March towards the Frontier, and nothing now in Mouths of the

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French, but the beseiging of *Cullen* or *Philipsburgh*, when all of a sudden a very extraordinary piece of news alter'd the resolutions of that Prince: he had heard the *Hungarians* had abandon'd the pass at *Raab*, and that the *Turks* without the least of stopping at *Raab*, or *Comorra*, as was pretended they would have stopt at, advance on with an innumerable, vast Army towards *Vienna*, which they had determin'd to beseige: Now *France* was well enough satisfi'd the *Turks* should make Diver-
 sion, but sorry they should make themselves Master of the Empire which he now look't on as his proper Patrimony: *France* trusted to their beseiging *Raab* and *Comorra* places of great strength both by Art and Nature, and that they would spend both their time and pains before they gain'd their point, in the interim made sure of doing his own Business, and to oblige the Electors seeing themselves on all hands so surrounded with Enemies to condescend to what she pleas'd her self. Hoped
 after

after the reinforcing his own, with the Forces of the Empire, to march them straight up to the *Turk*, & force him to a Battel or to retire home again: Noble designs of a great Prince, and brim full of Ambition; But learning as I said, the *Turks* had laid Seige to *Vienna* was oblig'd to take new measures: To that effect he found it was no more to his purpose to set upon the Empire which another was about taking the possession of by the taking of a single Town: For as that was the only place of Defence it was possible for him indeed to have caus'd a great deal of desolation, and terror of his side, but was the wrong way to settle in the Throne.

France then chose rather at a distance to take her prospect of what might be the event of the Seige of *Vienna*, and send her Creatures about still representing to all the Princes of the Empire, how the Emperor was but a weak Prince, fitter to hold beads than a Scepter, and to sit in a Cloister by much then at Helm: That the Empire

pire was Tottering, and even now
 ready to fall under his conduct, that
 henceforth they would need rather a
 stout, vigorous Prince, which with a
 Thousand good qualities besides un-
 derstood perfectly well that of Leading
 of an Army: That if the *Turks* come
 once to get *Vienna*, they ought all to
 expect no better then absolute destru-
 ction: That their true and only means
 to be secured from so imminent a mis-
 chief was to implore the aid of the King
 of *France*, who would soon listen to it, very
 provided they elected the *Dauphin*
 King of the *Romans*, as 'twas a thing they
 had been instant with them for of anbu
 long time, they should no sooner have
 answer'd his desire in that particular, ere
 the Face of their Empire should soon
 see chang'd, that the Kings Forces lay
 ready at their Gates for their near
 assistance, and would in short retrieving
 the Empire again into that flourishing
 condition it had ever yet been in under
 its greatest Emperors.
 Prince *William* of *Furstenburgh*

shop of *Strasburgh* devoted wholly to
 the Interests of *France*, who for some
 Years has been labouring to deliver up
 his Country, was one of those most
 powerfully endeavor'd to insinuate these
 kind of things : But the aversion the
 Empire had for the *French* in general,
 was so great, and so universal, so far
 from calling of them into their help,
 they would have much sooner call'd in the
Turk : And indeed the *Turk* troubles no
 body for his Religion sake, leaving
 every one to his Liberty of Conscience,
 keeping strictly to their word, where
 they once give it, and provided their
 tribute be but paid which you promise
 them, Exact no more, no Leeches
 are preying upon the Blood of the
 People to be seen as in *France* swar-
 ming under the Name of *Partisan*, or
 farmers of the Kings Revenue, there no
 criving of new Taxes upon every sort
 of thing, or when necessity obliges them
 any are taken off again, as the
 necessity ceases, the Souldier is not
 ill handled, nor the Ministers at
 every

every turn threatening to lay them by the heels ; on the contrary the Sword Man is in great esteem amongst them and a brave Fellow there is not without his Mark of Distinction : In a word they had heard so much of the *French* Domination and way of Government that they had resolv'd as one Man to stand it out to the last then ever have submitted.

In vain then did all these good *French* men take the pains in giving out as I was saying they did : The King then seeing he lost his time this way, resolv'd upon the employing somewhere else to better purpose whilst the occasion was opportune his Pretensions to the County of *Artois* he still kept up, and so marches to the *Flanders* side with his Forces, proceeds to nominating of his general Officer which he is never accustom'd to do upon the neck of a War, and in making all ready to enter upon the Country : But just upon the point of putting his design in execution,

was pleas'd to take out of this World
 the Queen his Wife, one of the best
 Princesses upon Earth, after a sickness of
 two or three Days.

Her Disease appear'd not visibly dan-
 gerous, and was but a swelling, which
 easily enough inclin'd to suppuration,
 but the Doctors instead of letting Na-
 ture have her Course which was e'en
 ready to throw off the malignity as I
 was saying, having through Ignorance
 let her Blood, contrary to the Opinion
 of Mr. Fagon her chief Physician, it
 tickled again to the Heart, and
 kill'd her: So soon as the Queen's con-
 dition was perceiv'd Dangerous, the
 King had notice, who came presently
 to her Chamber, and seem'd most ex-
 traordinarily sensible, threw himself upon her
 with the Tears in his Eyes speak-
 ing to her in *Spanish*, but the Queens
 was now setting in Head, and Death
 was roaching died in his Arms without
 being able to answer: They had an
 hour or two before given *Emetick*
 but had not strength enough

to

to bear it, that instead of doing her good, serv'd only but to shorten her time, they forc't the King away from her, who lay taking on like wild in her Arms, and the Queen they left upon the Bed of State, till the next Day they then put her into a Coffin of Lead placing instead of the Body a waxen Image made in resemblance, which for Nine days together was serv'd up as one yet alive, or rather as if it was the Queen her self: She was afterwards carried to St. *Dennis* the ordinary burying place of the Kings of *France* with a Magnificence truly Royal: Shee been thousand Flambeauxs, Six hundred poor People clad in Black, besides the Servants of her own Family, those of all the Princes, and Princes of the Blood Royal, an infinite of other Persons of the first quality, with an endless train of Coaches. Her *Houari* had been carried some days before to *Val-de grace*, and placed in the *Nich* Quire, right against the *Chapling* where is kept that of the Queen her self.

Two or three days before the Queen dy'd, there happen'd a thing of an odd Nature enough : That Princess who was extremely addicted to her Religion, having call'd for an *Almanack* to her Bed-side to see when such a Holy-day would fall to which she had a particular Devotion, perceiv'd the Composer of the *Almanack* in his Predictions upon the Month *July*, foretold the withdrawing of a Prince, and Death of some great Lady who would be much regretted, and as the Prince of *Condy's* leaving the Court, shew'd perfectly : She had hit extreme right, She turns her self to Madam *La Marshalle de Humiers* Lady of her Bed-chamber, who stood at her Beds-head and askt if 'twas not shet they meant ; The particular of this I had from Madam *La Marshalle d' Humiers* her self, and since have had the Curiosity to view the *Almanack*, where those very two things are literally to be found. However the grief of the King stopt his *Flanders* expedition, re- turn'd immediately to *St. Clou*, his Brothers

thers the Duke of *Orleance's* Country House, from thence to *Fountain-bleau*, where in vain they strive to divert him, as the Queen took great pleasure in that place made him often call to mind his Queen, tears are frequent in his Eyes, and nothing but length of time can make him forget her.

Notwithstanding they give out, he persists still in his great designs the Truth of which we shall soon know with a little patience: But for me, I think God sent him that affliction to move him, and that in a little time, he not only will leave *Europe* in Peace, but by joining his Arms with the *Christians* will force the *Turk* to leave the Empire in quiet, which we ought all to wish.

F I N I S.

THis Book was given to the Bookseller, the Fifteenth of August, by which 'tis to be seen, the Author must be well enough acquainted with the Business of Aloft, the manifest Relation to it being to come out upon the Saturday, and her Majesty dying but the day before, &c.

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